MONDAY, MAY 17, 1880.

Amusements To-Day. Academy of Design-Annual Exhibition.
Academy of Munit-La Vie Parist non.
Booth's Theatre-Romes and Juliet.
Bijon Opera House. The Spectre Knight.
Bro. https: Parist Theatre-A Modern Arabian Night. Baly's New Theatre-The Brook. Fifth Avenue Theatre-Pirates of Pensance Grand Opera House—Tony Paster's Troups. Maverly's Theatre—Prestidigitation. Maverly's Theatre, Brooklyn—Boyal Middy. Moster & Bial's Garden—Concert. Madison Square Garden—Statel Kirks. Badison Russes Garden (in High. Ribis's Garden Kerry Gow. Park Theatre Jobius Waitcomb. Simulard Theatre Hobits. Son Francisco Ministeria Boarding School. U-los Square Theatre-Becker

Wallack's Theaten A Child of the State

Theatre Maneppa

Advertising Rates. Ordinary Advertisements, per Agate line Large type or cuts (Agate measurement) per line .... Business Notices, before marriages and deaths, per Special Notices, after marriages and deaths, per line O Se In Sunday edition same rates as above.

The regular circulation of THE SUN for the treek ending May 15, 1880, was: 128,408 Weekly 117,266 Thursday 118,085 Friday 119,258 Saturday

No Principle Involved.

Total for the week.

The Republicans who have been hurral ing for GRANT while they believed him to be the probable candidate, but who have now discovered that his seeming popularity is rapidly on the wane, need experience no embarrassment in deserting him and joining in

the cry for Blaine, Sherman, or Edmunds. They were all opposed to a third term four years ago, and it is only consistent to be opposed to the same thing now. Indeed, as they were "unalterably" opposed to a third term four years since-and we have their own word for it-it may be only fair to them to conclude that their recent support of GRANT was all feigned, and that they meant all the time ultimately to abandon him.

The quickest way for these men to hav the folly of their temporary Grantism forgotten is to hasten in making themselves conspicuous among the supporters of some other candidate. That, at least, though a change from their recent course, will be consistent with the better principles they loudly proclaimed four years ago as unal-

## The Warren Court.

The first two weeks of the court of inquiry sitting at Governor's Island have come to an end, and although much testimony remains to be taken, yet that which is already in permits an intelligent judgment upon the mer its of the case.

The key-points of this inquiry are few and simple, though the documentary and oral evidence is voluminous. Lieut.-Col. G. K WARREN of the Engineers, formerly Major-General of Volunteers, was relieved from his command of the Fifth Corps at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865, by Gen. SHERI-DAN, to whose assistance in time of need. after a repulse, WARREN had marched. In his official report, Sheridan justified his removal of WARBEN on the ground that the latter had been tardy in reaching him, and inert in forming his troops for battle and in handling them during the engagement. It was with the hope of securing a formal vindieation from these imputations on his conduct that Gen. WARREN applied for and obtained the present court of inquiry, of which Gen. HANCOCK is President.

The oral testimony thus far given has been chiefly that, on the one side, of Gen. V. Sheridan, Lieut.-Col. G. A. Forsyth, and Gen. JAMES H. FORSYTH; and, on the other side, that of Major BENYAURD and Capt. Wadsworth of Warren's staff, and Gens. Kellogg and Chamberlain of his corns. Although the bulk of the evidence has thus far come from SHERI-DAN's side of the controversy, the major part of the fortnight having been occupied with his own prolonged examination. yet its general result is decidedly in WAR-REN's favor, and has tended to show that the reflections on him in Sheridan's report were made on erroneous inferences and information.

SHERIDAN'S first imputation against WAR-REN is that the latter ought to have reached him at 12 o'clock, midnight, on March 31, the day before the battle of Five Forks: and that, had he done so, the enemy's infantry at Dinwiddle Court House would have had little chance of escaping. The evidence thus far given on the trial shows that this assumption of Sheridan's was totally erroneous, and that the bad opinion of WAR-REN which he formed in consequence of this supposed sluggishness is not supported by the facts. Despatches produced in evidence prove that it was not until nearly 8 o'clock of the evening in question that Sheridan's messenger arrived at GRANT's headquarters with a call for help; that it was not until 10:15 o'clock that GRANT issued, at MEADE'S suggestion, the order to put WARREN'S corps in motion; that it was not until 10:30 that this order was receized at WARREN'S headquarters. The distance thence to the "front of Dinwiddie Court House," where the enemy was reported by Sheridan to be, was from four to six miles. Yet SHERIDAN criticised WARREN because the latter did not, within the space of an hour and a half, get out his orders to subordinates, wake and start his men, and march an infantry corps, which had been fighting and marching two days, this distance of four or five miles, over rough country roads, deep with mud, through dense woods and underbrush, on a dark night, in a rain storm, fording a stream four feet deep and thirty wide, whose bridge had been destroyed, and which was swollen until it overflowed the marshy banks on both sides; this, too, in the presence of a vigilant enemy strong enough to have already repulsed SHERI-DAN's forces. Confronted with these facts on his cross-examination, Gen. Shenidan doggedly insisted that Warben should have made the march, and told a story of his having himself once marched infantry sixty miles in twelve hours, somewhere out in day for the former. What would they do Oregon, about the year 1858-a rate which would be surprising for trained athletes, for heavers? In very many of the churches stripped for a race, on a prepared track in

Madison Square Garden. That was not all. Gen. WARREN showed that at 11:15 o'clock on the same night he re- small number of men who are habitual or ceived a despatch from Gen. MEADE, entirely changing his original instructions, and directing him to "give up the rear attack" enemy at Dinwiddle, which SHER-IDAN blamed him, in his official report, for not making. Gen. SHERIDAN, confronted with this despatch, admitted that he had of that potent womanly influence which

nor had he heard, when making his official report, of a despatch from Gen. MEADE to Gen. GRANT, dated 6 A. M., April 1, six hours after SHERIDAN claims that WARREN should have been at Dinwiddle, in which MEADE says: "Warken will be at or near Dinwiddie soon, with his whole corps, and will require further orders." In short, SHERIDAN'S consure was based on ignorance of the facts, as well as of superior orders of which he had no means of being cognizant. WARREN was, in any case, until reporting to SHERIDAN the next morning, not under SHERIDAN'S orders, but under MEADE's, which he fulfilled to the letter; and had he failed to do so, it was Gen. MEADE's duty, and his alone, to censure WARREN in his official report,

and this he never did. Turning now to Five Forks, whither the enemy had withdrawn, possessing all the roads for the purpose, after the repulse of SHERIDAN, we find SHERIDAN criticising WARREN for slowness in getting his men into battle, and for allowing them to break under fire "from a want of confidence which WARREN dld not exert himself to inspire." It has been testifled during the past week by WARREN'S staff officers that they took messages repeatedly during the day from WARREN to his division commanders to hurry forward; that the roads were very muddy, and a part of them blocked with SHERIDAN's cavalry; and that, considering what the Fifth Corps had been through, in marching and fighting, during the three days previous, the various divisions came up as fast as they could. The impatience of SHERIDAN to get troops to attack with is plainly set forth in the evidence. But the line of battle assigned to the Fifth Corps was of his own selection; and Gen. WARREN at once informed him, when he announced it, that to arrive and deploy on that line would require until an hour mentioned, at which hour exactly Warren's troops went into

action, finding ample time before sundown

to win for Sheridan his crowning victory

of Five Forks.

Of all Sheridan's charges, that which imputed to WARREN a want of personal exertion at Five Forks proves to be the least sustained by the evidence. It is shown by SHERIDAN'S testimony that the only breaking of the infantry under fire of which he knew occurred in Avres's division, the smallest of the three; and that he himself accompanied that division into action. Gen WARREN, as the evidence shows, was busily occupied at that moment with getting forward and directing in action CRAWFORD'S and GRIFFIN's divisions. A gap which occurred in the line was caused by mistakes of subordinates. Vexed at not finding WARREN at that particular spot, at that particular time, to rally that particular division-over two-thirds of the corps under WARREN'S eye being separated from Sheri-DAN'S observation by the woods-Sheridan sent an order relieving him from command. But before it reached him the Fifth Corps had swept the enemy from the Ford road WARREN In person taking charge of the attack on the last Confederate Intrenchment, his horse being killed under him close up to the enemy's works.

In brief, Sheridan's treatment of War REN, both on the battle field and in his report, was plainly based on ignorance of WARREN'S actual conduct. A total misapprehension of WARREN's orders before join ing him, which it was not WARREN'S duty to explain, gave SHERIDAN a deep prejudice against him, which was aggravated by finding Warren to be by no means a joyial and enthusiastic person, tasting in advance the sweets of a discounted victory. Undoubtedly Sheridan, as the responsible com mander-in-chief at Five Forks, was obliged. in the exigency of the battle, to act instantly on his existing convictions, whether well founded or erroneous, in order to win the battle. But that fact need not prevent the court from doing justice to WARREN, now that lapse of time allows accurate information and a judicious estimate of all the facts and circumstances.

SHERIDAN and his staff officers at Five If the Women Desert the Church! Is the church losing its hold on the women? If so, it is in greater danger than

t ever was in before. An observant Englishwoman is satisfied that there is no room for doubt as to the fact; that the peril is real and imminent. She asserts that among the most intelligent women in England unbelief is spreading year by year, and at a rapid rate. The educated countrywomen of HARRIET MAR-TINEAU and FRANCES POWER COBBE are not poring over the Bible and prayer book as their mothers and grandmothers did. They are reading DARWIN and SPENCER, HUXLEY and TYNDALL.

Is this true to any appreciable extent of the educated women of the United States? We know it was not true even so recently as Margaret Fuller's time. Unbelieving or doubting women were as rare here then as white blackbirds. But since then there has been a notable increase in the number and improvement in the quality of girls schools; well equipped colleges for young women have sprung up; colleges heretofore sacred to the education of the young male of the human species have opened their doors to his sisters; even conservative Harvard has somewhat tardily and grudgingly shown a disposition to adjust itself to the changed conditions. The American girl of 23 who has "had advantages," to borrow a New Englandism, is a very different young person from that other American girl whom her father courted, loving her all the better perhaps for her simplicity, sweet ignorance, and undoubting piety. This modern girl has studied, more or less thoroughly, the higher mathematics and the natural sciences; she has read or skimmed the books of the day; she has heard some of the lecturers; she keeps the run of the magazines; she has her reading club, possibly a social-literary club as well; very likely she is writing a novel, or getting ready to do so by assiduous magazine practice; she has her head full and her hands full. Certainly the church does not fill the same place in her thoughts or in her life that it did in her mother's at her age. Still it remains to be proved that she is ceasing to be a Christian and becoming an unbeliever If she is, the outlook for the church is disquieting. Ever since it was written, the

preachers have been fond of quoting a verse setting forth that woman was "Last at His cross and earliest at His grave." From time immemorial the clergy and the women have been close allies. The day that

saw this alliance broken would be a cloudy

of this city, anywhere from two-thirds to nine-tenths of the weekly congregation are women. Moreover, of the comparatively casual churchgoers, how many would be in the pews if they had not been attracted. coaxed, or gently coerced thither by women? Yet it is not in looking down upon a dwindling congregation that the preacher would feel most acutely the withdrawal

"Faust." If the mothers turn unbelievers, what chance will there be for the children? If the preachers are at a loss for a topic at their meetings next Monday, let them take this one: "Is the higher education sapping the faith and chilling the piety of women?

Senator Conkling-An Easy Way Out of

His Embarrassments. One great difficulty in the way of dropping GHANT as a candidate arises from the difficulty of hitting upon a substitute who will be supported or even tolerated by Mr. ROSCOE CONKLING.

Mr. CONKLING is an intense hater, and his hatred is extended to nearly or quite all of the leading Republican statesmen. He would probably rather see BLAINE, SHER-MAN, and EDMUNDS all hanged, if that were the only alternative, than to see any one of them elected President. This consideration is the source of no little trouble to the Republican party.

For our part, we are disposed to aid the Republicans in getting rid of GRANT every way in our power. As they could readily nominate another candidate but for CONK-LING's opposition, we would respectfully suggest that Mr. CONKLING withdraw from the Republicans and support the Democratic candidate. His allegiance to the Republican party is no more unalterable than was his opposition to a third term four years ago.

We shall undoubtedly have a Democratic candidate every way worthy of Mr. Conk-LING's support, and he knows enough about the Republicans to render him efficient in his opposition to them.

The Spanish Consul-General in this city is quoted as expressing the opinion that the JARCIA expedition will not "amount to much." That remains to be seen. The force that landed with Garcia on the Cuban coast last month is not a large one, but it is composed of brave and devoted men, and it has a tried soldier and ardent patriot at its head. When a whole country is tinder, it does not need much fire to start a conflagration; and Cuba is in that inflammable condition. Moreover, the Spanish authorities are neither in trim nor humor for dealing with a fresh outbreak of the revolution. There is a painful emptiness in the Treasury the pay of the troops is badly in arrears, and they are tired and sick of the interminable labor of pacifying a people who wont stay pacifled. They are at last getting the truth through their heads that when the notion once gets into men's minds that they want to be free, to govern themselves, to cease to be subjects and become citizens, it is not easy to get it out.

Whether the Garcia expedition "amounts to much" or not, the days of the Spanish domination in Cuba are numbered.

It is to be hoped that DAVID T. SAUNDERS s satisfied in regard to the mule and the tobacco which he missed during the war, and wants the Government to pay him for. The House Committee on War Claims reports on his case as follows: "As the claimant slept on his rights until the clair

agents awoke him, and as he no doubt is asleep again, we will not have the daring archaelogical explorers of ancient Southern claims wake him up again by the an houncement that they have his money."

If Mr. Saunders does not mind taking his pay in chaffing, he has a chance now to sign a re-

CARL SCHURZ has set at work his new Indian Commissioner, Mr. TROWBRIDGE, to make up, for Congressional admiration, a list of the bureau agents who have been dismissed under Schunz's management. He shows conclusively that the service has been honeycombewith corruption, as nobody ever doubted, and that Livingston, at Crow Creek : FROST, at the Crow Agency; Danilson, at Fort Hall; Brids-man, at Green Bay; Whiteman, at the Ponca Agency: Jones, at the Quapaw; and Hant, at San Carlos, have been turned out for alleged frauds, and a good many others for inefficiency SCHURZ doesn't mention, however, that his own Indian Commissioner, HAYT, under whom thes removals were made, and his own special inspector of frauds, Hammond, have themselve been turned out with their fellow victims. Next year SCRURZ's successor will in turn scatter Schunz's appointees, and perhaps, also, show up the awful record of war, famine, and land robbery which mark the present administration of Indian affairs.

Whitsunday was celebrated yesterda with its wonted commingling of piety and pinics. In the morning there was much churchgoing, and in the afternoon much journeying to the parks and the cardens to the woods and the beach. The day of Pentecost is one for both Jew and Gentile to celebrate. Germans, especially, set great store by Whitsuntide. To-day, Whitmonday, will see plentiful drinking of beer and singing of choruses and shooting at targets and athletic sports, in the suburbs and in the various parks open to pienies.

An amusing official correspondence is printed in the Boston newspapers. It appears that on Thursday the Custodian of the Post Office building in that city, interpreting literally the "no funds" order issued by the Treas ury Department, shut off the gas. Of course, this made trouble, and the work got in arrears. The Boston Gaslight Company offered to go on supplying the building and take the chance of getting its pay, but the Custodian pointed at the order, shook his head, and remained inflexible. Then a number of alarmed Boston merchants offered to pay the gas bills out of their own pockets and take their chance of reimbursement, and the Postmaster sat down and wrote a long letter to the Cus todian, calling his attention to the course pursued by Postmaster and Custodian James in this city, and by the Collector at the Boston Custom House, and remonstrating with him in pathetic terms on his obstinacy. "I fail to discern," wrote the agitated Postmaster, any sufficient reason why, through your con struction of official duty, such extraordinary responsibility should have been placed on me and the public made to suffer an annoyance and possible serious damage to which no other community, under like circumstances, has been subjected, so far as at present known to me.' The Custodian's reply to this appeal is entitled to a place among the curlosities of red tape

literature. He wrote to the Postmaster: literature. Ho wrote to the Postmaster:

"In answer to your communication of this date, I have the honor to reply that, if your "ficial superior and mine, to whom you have telegraphed so conducted, and the it is your duty and mine to use all the forces excedency offers to carry torward our work with such materials as we have, and make the best of it. Further responsibility ceases as far as we are concerned. As to the offers of certain merchants to pay for the cost of gas, now made known to mo for the first time. I beg to say that, when auch offer is accepted by the hoursable Secretary of the Treasury, I shall be duly informed thereof, and will shape my action accordingly. While I have the finglest respect for Festimaster Jases of New York, I cannot accepted and successful to the convenience of the convenience of the Administration, they are ford no precedent for me. I regret exceedingly the convenience to your office and the public, and again refer you to the department at Washington for reliet."

The discouraged Postmaster thereuron gave

The discouraged Postmaster thereupon gave an order to have additional headlights procured; the clerks worked vesterday, instead of going to church, and the solid men of Boston are in a state of mind. But none of these things moves Custodian KENNARD. Whether the solid men get their letters or not is no affair of his. Duty is duty and orders are orders.

Many a Methodist with an eve for the fitness of things will draw a breath of relief at the news that the General Conference has decided. albeit by a close vote, to have the new Bishops consecrated in a church instead of on the stage of an opera house or a music hall. The Goss-Ryan fight being due in Canada

to-merrow, the authorities have made enthusi-

astic preparations for it, calling out five companies of volunteers to take the ring by storm, be sides mounting on a steamer, for coast defence, a field piece warranted to carry two miles. The success of the Canadians in foiling the Dononever heard of it until a few months ago; GOETHE has sung in the last lines of | van-Room fight last Tuesday has plainly whet-

ted their ambition for fresh laurels; thus the oft-mooted question, who the best man in America is, may not find a solution to-morrow.

The question now is, Who murdered Mrs. BILLINGS, MARY STANNARD, and Policeman SMITH? Clearly the old proverb that murder will out needs patching. Batauga has been bombarded, battered to pleces, and burned by the British, because of the alleged ill treatment of some Britons by the Bataugans. Obliterating a town, in revenge for the ill conduct of a few people, is the Christian-

ity which England carries into West Africa. The condemnation by the Department of Buildings of the ill-fated old Depot will alarm the managers of projected pedestrian matches who have been looking forward to occupying it. If even the remaining part of the structure deserves to be razed to the ground, what mark shall be put on those who caused to be built s cheaply the addition to the flimsy structure. sacrificing men's and women's lives?

Many and various are the trials of the Brooklyn preachers. Last week one of them was sued by his landlord for back rent, divers drinks of rock and rye, a box of cigars, an alarm clock, and a 14-13-15 puzzle. The scandal of a public trial has been averted, however, by a settlement out of court, and unless some eccle siastical tribunal takes the matter up, the brethren and sisters will never know whether the reverend man took the rock and rye as a medicine or as a beverage.

Had the Harvard regatta of Saturday, on the Charles Biver course, been a handicap, an explanation would be at hand for a result so extraordinary. But the four college classes started on even terms. Considering that each class averages a year more in age than its junior, and has also a year more of experience in college rowing, it would not have been surprising had the race ended in this order-seniors juniors, sophomores, freshmen. But it actually ended in this order-freshmen, sophomore iuniors, seniors. Besides, the seniors were understood to have the fastest boat; yet, on course of less than two miles, the freshmen, who have been only eight months in college beat the seniors by no less than 34 seconds The freshmen averaged a pound heavier than the seniors, but the difference between 163 and 164 pounds will not account for the result. It may be suggested that the seniors lost good men to the university eight; but Srow, the giant of last year's winning university crew, pulled in the senior class boat yesterday, and does not pull this year in the university. The prospect is good for the promotion of some members of the freshman crew to next year's university eight.

We trust that the honors carried away by Sir William Verner at our dog show may in duce others of our Saxon dog-loving cousins to visit us next season. Perchance, at our next exhibition, Capt. HARTSHORN'S wild dog from Candahar may divide the attention of the curious with the lion dog from Chinese Tartary, or the Russian wolf dog belonging to Lady EMILY PEEL, as at the last great English show at Birmingham, where they were the sensations of the day. Our pointer owners, too would doubtless like to examine the points of Mr. LLOYD PRICE's celebrated champion pointer, Wagg. We certainly do but justice to those owners,Imale and female, by whom the collection of dogs was sent to Madison Square Garden. when'we say that, from the tiniest pet terrier up to the colossal mastiff, no other country but England can match us in dog worship-a "cult" which belongs to the western hemisphere, and which finds little or no favor among the dusky

myriads of the East. Let it be remembered that the intelligence of the dog is second only to that of man, and that in the quadruped one sense is developed so highly that, as the author of "Noctes Ambro siana" tells us. "the dog derives as much advantage from his nose as man does from his tongue." Under these circumstances, the education of the dog at home or affeld, as Col. HUTCHINSON WARDS US, is no trifling matter. send your sons to Eton or to Harrow or to any other school, if you wish," says the Colonel, but keep your tender dogs at home, and educate them yourseif." The pupples should be taken in hand in their seventh month, "when, if ever, they must be taught self-respect," in to suppose they were intended merely to bark or play. The sly Colonel, with a little delicate satire of the softer sex, says that dogs belonging to unmarried men are the best, "because they run no danger of being speiled by your wife and children." Ladies, the Colonel thinks, although possessing unbounded influence over men, are notoriously without control over their anine favorites. This arises solely from their not enforcing obedience to orders. If a lady akes a dog out to walk, she keeps constantly calling to him, lest he should go astray and be est. The result is that ere long the dog pays no attention to her, his own sagacity teiling him she will be sure to look after him.

The usual cold spell of the middle of May reached here the past week. It is ordinarily of brief duration, but is sure to tell on the public health, as well as on growing crops of all kinds. This year it was keenly felt on account of its closely following the warm and sultry spell that ed so many people to change their garments and take down their stoves, thereby engendering many physical ills. The passage of icebergs through the North Atlantic from the Polar Sea has doubtless had something to do with the weather. Yesterday the air was fine, and excursionists to the suburbs saw the trees in full leaf. the grain in head, and the woods full of wild flowers, with here and there velvet patches of

lelicate moss. Pfingster Monday, this gala day among the Germans, finds pfingster flowers in all their beauty in the woods of New Jersey-wild flowers that look no less lovely than the cultivated blossoms of the garden when placed in a bouquet with them. Even yesterday the light ragons, gayly decorated with pfingster flowers and evergreens, might be seen everywhere in the suburbs, filled with happy children enjoying this ancient celebration.

## For the Legislature's Consideration.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I propose the following clauses to be introduced into Mr. Forster's new Excise bill:

Every applicant for a license to sell (and so on) must responsible for the good conduct of the applicant, and sho must be residents of the same Assembly district in which the applicant results. A citizen cashed sign for the most commendation. The applicant must give simple security that he will truly and day do, perform, and fulfi all and say of the laws relating to or regulating the sale of which liquors and so only and in no way or maner violate or evade, or seek to violate or evade, the observance of any or all which laws or regulating here. ach laws or regulations; nor, to his knowledge permit by violation or evasion of said laws or regulations by

Serve application for itemse, for their with the names of the recommending citizens, must be made public three weeks previous to the granting of any license, the applicant publishing the same in a prominent newspaper circulating in said Assembly district. The names of the recommending citizens must be inserted in the theories, which shall be framed and bung in a conspicuous place, which shall be framed and read at all times.

C. B. H. BEGORLYS, May 14.

Butler and Bruce. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-NET: Allow mo to place before the American nation two names that all the Greenbackers can units on and elect:
For President, Benjamin F. Buffer of Massachnartta, For Vice-President, Senator Bruce of Massachnartta, For Vice-President, Senator Bruce of Massachnartta, Will the Greenback party nominate them? I believe it will be Greenback party nominate them? I believe it will

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I would sk if it is not the prevailing custom of Chinese officials. then guilty of malfeasance in office, to go out and kill bemselves. If so, are we not in need of a little Chinese Would it not be a good substitute for that farcical kind would it not be a good substitute for that farcical kind neted out to Kemble and his confederates? D. K. P. New York, May 15.

The Latest Achievement in Mind Reading. From the Portland Argue.

The papers are trying to guess what Hayes's houghts were as he stood at the temb of Washington has saturday. Perhaps this was apperment in his mind: "It is better to be a live ass than a dead from."

An excellent map of southwestern Colorado, including the Leadville, the Gunnison, and the San Juan districts, has been published by Louis Nell, civil engineer. CONKLING TO THE FRONT.

WASHINGTON, May 15 .- The open revolt of eading members of the New York delegation to Chicago against Grant and the unit rule troubles the third-term managers here far more than the recent discords in the Cook County Convention of Illinois. The New York bolt breaks the moral force of that unity which Mr. Conkling contended was essential to success. He does not depreciate its importance, for he cannot affect to despise the influence of the men who have taken this responsibility, or disparage their standing before the community at large and in the Republican party.

Don Cameron has returned from his visit to Philadelphia and New York. He claims to have closed up the gaps in the Pennsylvania delegation, and to have made things harmonious by the persuasive means that have heretofore in times of trouble proved so effective in reconciling differences inside the party. On the other hand, Blaine's partisans assert that the gaps remain open, and that they will be widened before the meeting of the Convention. Both factions strive to outdo each other in displaying assurance of success and in boasting of strength newly acquired.

With more brains than Cameron, Senator Conkling is shrewd enough to make no extravagant assertions that might weaken the efforts of the third-termers in their struggle for the delegations yet to be chosen. He realizes the necessity of untiring work up to the last hour-such work as Mr. Blaine has employed in the personal management of his own cam-

palgn. Even with a majority of the Convention assured, and the ability to nominate Grant on the first ballot reasonably certain, Mr. Conkling would not consider the contest ended. He has good reason for this, as there are serious threats of a breach in the Convention if the third-termers carry out their programme with a high hand, as is now proposed, by foreing Grant's nomination by means of stolen dele-

gates from Illinois and other States. With a full knowledge of the impending danger, Mr. Conkling now intends to take the lead at Chicago, in the hope of carrying the Convention by storm, with "the greatest effort of his life." Neither his presence nor his prepared oration will be a surprise to his rivals, who are pretty well informed of all the proposed tactics and will be ready to confront them unless there ould be unexpected treachery. Perhaps Conkling may meet a foeman worthy of his steel in the person of Bob Ingersoll, if the latter consents to go to Chiengo as a substitute in the interest of Blaine. In that event the discussion would be apt to take a lively turn.

Conkling, Cameron, and Logan particularly, as the most active and generally recognized leaders of the Grant movement, have staked very much of their political future on its success. Defeat means the overthrow of a machine which for years has enabled a small body of men to organize a power that has controlled the operations of a great party. This oligarchy is now desperately making its last stand, with a full sense of its position.

Botler Explosions.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The people of the United States are strangely apahetic in reference to the horrible slaughter produced by steam boiler explosions. Nitro glycerine is less dangerous than those huge cylindrical steam boilers which are exploding every month, inflicting death and agony upon the workmen of mills and factories and the people inhabiting the vicinity.

The explosion which last Monday morning shook the city of Rome, N. Y., and mangled the odies of Farr, Davis, and Francis, again calls attention to this danger, and Induces me once more to ask if we cannot be protected by law from such calamities, which involve the houses and people of the vicinity as well as the unfortunate workmen.
At Rome the boller was blown through the

roof and to a distance of 400 feet, falling in a roof and to a distance of 400 feet, falling in a vacant lot. Everything in its course was destroyed. In a similar explosion in a planing mil at Philadelphia, on Front street (June 27), the exploding boiler and the body of Dietel, the engineer, were hurled crashing into the second story of a neighboring house. Little Eva Long, sitting at her breakfast, was instantly killed, and her bedy was found with a fork in one hand and a broken cup handle in the other. There were five or six victims to this explosion.

In the explosion at Low street, Baitimore (July 11), there were eight victims; a five-story building was wrecked, and the fronts of the houses wrecked or damaged for two squares nions the street. That there were only eight victims was due to the absence of the workenen at the time. A boiler exploding along a crowded street would be as formidable as a discharge of artillery.

Is there any necessity for these tragedles?

artillery.

Is there any necessity for these tragedies?

Notice slightest. Steam is as safe as gas or

compressed air in the proper machinery. A sectional boiler, being composed of tubes is perfectly safe, but the huge cyfindrical boiler contains an imprisoned earthquake. The boiler which exploded at Rome contained at a pressure of one hundred pounds to the inch more than five and a half millions of pounds of pressure, and at a moderate working pressure between one and two millions of pounds. The wokenen and citizens exposed to these tremendous forces depend for their lives on the soundness of a boiler which is continually burning and oxidating away, and upon the regmpressed air in the proper machinery. A sec mendous forces depend for their lives on the soundness of a boiler which is continually burning and oxidating away, and upon the regular supply of water and management of the furnace by a faithful, intelligent engineer, who is not called off from duty—all of which are uncertain things. They depend also on the cleaniness of the inside of the boiler, which is often entirely unknown. The boiler may be so incrusted as to allow the surface over the hot fire to become red hot—a condition which must in time produce an explosion. There are other modes, too, of producing explosions, and the cylindrical boiler has never yet been made safe, nor will it ever be. The boiler which exploded in Philadelphia had been inspected and certified by the Hartford Steam Boiler Inspection and Insurance Company, and its safety had been guaranteed under an examination forty-four days before the explosion.

There is no safety but in a law prohibiting any dangerous accumulation of power in large boilers. A law limiting the diameter of steam generators to four, five, or six inches, or imposing a very heavy license tax on dangerous boilers, sufficient to pay all damages, would remedy the cvil, and wrong no one; for the perfectly safe sectional boiler is really a more economical and scientific agent for the production of power.

nomical and accentific agent for the production of power.

To license a boiler five feet in diameter and twenty or thirty feet long is about as humane and wise as to license the keeping of a mad dog on your premises, if secured by a chain which the dog equid not break unless the chain were old and rusty or the dog very furious.

Jos. Roby Buchanan.

1 Livingston place, May 11.

A Sensible Young Colored Voter.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I saw he other day, in Tar Scs, a letter headed "A Bold Col-red Man," and in that letter he said that the colored der's were generally in favor of John Sherman for Pres ident. I do not think that he knows much about the pinion of the colored voters of New York.

As Chairman of a colored Republican club in this city.

As chairman of a colored Republican club in this city, I can say we see not in favor of Sherman er of Grant. No well-thinking man can blame the colored man for keeping with the Republican party. But the moment the barry hommate Grant for President again, that moment the barry hommate Grant for President again, that moment the strent Republican party that Greeley, Seward, Summer, and thincoin lover will be a fine the colored delegates to Chicago will see that fact before casting their votes for Grant. As the forced man has been called mon in the dark days of the ploude the attraction of the plant to decide on the fields of battle whether the step past to decide on the fields of battle whether the step past to decide on the fields of battle whether the step past to decide whether the state of the past to decide whether the state of the past of the past of the color of the past of the color of the past of th emeire.

I hope that you will rive this letter a space in TRE
SEN, as I am A poor, hard working colored young man,
born in the South, and have never had any advantages of
sducation.

J. A. B.

Our Black-and-Tan Terriers.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The remarks of Sir William Verner's secretary, Mr. Norman Lavers, in reference to American black and tan terriors being mostly "rubbish," were very much uncatted for. Two prizes in this class were awarded to English black-and him does with a mixture of grey bound.
We do not propose to take their English stock to make our better, as we have everything to make these tetter, as we have everything to make them stylish commetrical as a black and tan terrier, a useful and pet der.
We raise American not English dogs here. As Americans we will give him credit for his built dees, they were handsome.

Black AND TAS TRABBARS.

New York, May 14.

The Glorious Fourth,

To the Epron of The Sun-Sir; There is as from feeding against Decoration Day being substituted for our glorious Fourth of July. Decoration Day serves to keen alive the great civil struggle and to kindle afresh in each great civil struggle and to kindle afresh in each great civil struggle and to kindle afresh in our great civil struggle and to kindle afresh in our great civil struggle and to kindle afresh in the great civil struggle and to kindle afresh in the great civil struggle and to have been should great the great color of the great civil struggle and c

Sergeant Major Seventh Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Isthere a Disease Among the Robins? It is reported that in many parts of New Jer-sey dead robins are frequently found on lawns and road-sides. In most instances they are male birds. A GOOD YEAR FOR FRUIT.

of an Abundant Crop of All Vario ties in the Hudson Valley.

KINGSTON, N. Y., May 10 .- An abundant yield of nearly every variety of fruit is predicted this year. Less than a month ago it was thought that the frosts had injured the straw berry and other plants and the larger fruit. This fortunately, has not been the case, and the fruit crop this season will be much larger than last year's. Many farmers in the counties of Orange, Dutchess, Columbia, Ulster, Greene, and Delaware have engaged in fruit cul-ture for the first time this spring. nearly every hamlet on both shores of the river small fruits are being cultivated. Large quantities of trees, plants, and bushes have been planted this spring on the west shore, between Cornwall village and Catakill and from the Hudson to the Shawan gunk ridge of mountains. Around Newburgh Middlehope. Cornwall-on-the-Hudson, and Mountainville the small fruit acreage has also been largely increased, and at Marlborough, Highland, Milton, Esopus, New Paitz, Shawangunk, Gardiner, and other tracks of the southern Ulster fruit districts a greater quantity has seen planted than ever before. Along the Wallkill Valley, from Rondout to Goshen, many wealthy farmers have this spring engaged in fruit growing. At Athens, Greene County, currants are being extensively cultivated, and a Coxsackle and along the river front, generally in Greene and Columbia Counties, the acreage of plums has been greatly increased. In the eastern portion of Columbia County, the great apple centre of the Hudson River, many new

apple centre of the Hudson River, many new orchards have been planted.

The outlook for a large crop of the luscious strawberries is very promising. On both sides of the river, for a distance of thirty miles above Cornwall, the crop will exceed that of any previous season by one-third. In many places the growers are adopting a new method of planting—that of setting out the young plants in hills. Herefofore they have been planted in rows. It is claimed that the plants flourish better by the new method. Producers who have been extensively engaged for a number of years in the cultivation of strawberries for the market atill cultivate largely the "Wilson" plants. This variety was among the first strawberries from along the Hudson for the New York market. The borry is not as large as many of the fancy varieties, but it is considered a safe plant to grow, and one which will invariably yield a full crop. For several years nurserymen have experimented to produce a large-sized berry which would contain the flavor and solidity of the "Wilson." It is claimed that this result has been accomplished. The other leading varieties grown along the Hudson are the "Charles Downing." "Kerr's Seedling." "Bunean," "Great American," "President Lincoin," Triomphe de Gande," Crescent," "Seth Boyden," Col. Cheeney," and "Duchess." About twenty other varieties are grown to a limited extent. The present season is at least ten days in advance of last. The first shipments to the New York market will be made about the first week in June.

The name of the Hudson River Antwerp raspberry has become famous among horticulturists. During the past few years, the canes began to prematurely decay. It was evident to the growers that the Antwerp sere from now the last of the Antwerp bushes will be nowed up, and more profitable varieties substituted. The Antwerp has been grown along the Hudson for nearly sixty years, chiefly within a distance of fifteen miles north of Cornwall. The climate and soil on the west shore, particularly from Cornwall-on-the-Hud orchards have been planted. The outlook for a large crop of the luscion

"Blackcap," and Blackberry canes are in excel-lent condition, and an average crop is expected. At Highland and adjacent places the "Native" berry has been propagated to advantage. Many of the growers make a specialty of this fruit for the New York market. The raspberry crops as a whole promise to be the finest gathered in years. The first shipments of "Natives" will be unde the last week in June.

The visid of reaches promises to be fully one.

made the last week in June.

The yield of peaches promises to be fully onefourth larger than ever before. During the
past three years the culture of peaches along
the valley of the Hudson, particularly in the
southern portion of Ulster County, has assumed vast proportions. Hundreds of horticulturists have their entire capital invested in
raising peaches. A careful estimate shows
that over 5,000,000 peach trees have been planted in Mariborough, Highland, Plattekill, Milton Esonus Modena Lattintown and Coned in Mariborough, Highland, Plattekill, Milton, Esopus, Modena, Lattintown, and Cornwal within the past four years. Over 560,000 were set out last month alone. Nearly all the trees planted are the late varieties. Three years ago the Uister County peach yield was shipped exclusively to the New York market. Last year nearly half the crop found a ready market in Boston, Philadelphia, Albany, and other large cities. The Hudson River peaches, especially the late varieties, command fancy prices. The fruit is unusually large, and always finely colored. In flavor and solidity they excel the Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland peaches. The principal varieties grown are "Crawford's Late and Early." "Morris White," "Old Mixon," "Gaiway," and "Stump-the-World."

This year is apple-bearing year, last year, in fruit growers parlance, being the "off" year. The probabilities are that the orchards of Dutchess, Uister, Delaware, Greene, Orange, and Columbia Counties will yield a full crop this year. The apple orchards along the Hudson valley vary in size, shipping from one thousand to thirty-five thousand barrels in bearing years. The King of Tompkins County," Rhode Island Greenings." Northern Spy, "and "Baldwins" are the favorites.

The plum, pear, current, and grane crops promise to be good ones. Taken altocether, a bountiful harvest of fruit of all kinds is predicted, and the enormous fruit gardens of the Hudson Valley will seen appear in their beautiful summer dress, and perfume the air with their fragrance.

their fragrance.

## Gen. Melikoff's Work. From the Vienna Politische Correspondent

Count Loris-Melikoff continues to correct Count Loris-Melikoff continues to correct the political blunders of his predecessors, and to prepare the solid ground for new reforms. As regards the causes that have created continuous discord among the masses of the people, his task is apparently on a fair way to complete success. All the political cases that have been accumulating since 1874 are, by his orders, to be examined and speedily decided in the common courts of the empire. An approximate computation gives the number of the persons that will be acquitted at about 1,200 in the

BUNBEAMS

-Liverpool has been created a city. Her ew Bishop, Mr. Ryle, is a decided Low Churchman ...The rails used by companies within a

radius of six miles from Charing Cross, London, would orm a single line of 750 miles. -In Lord Liverpool's cabinet, in 1819, eight

out of the eleven members sat in the House of Lords, and all but two had the title of Lord.

-A peasant near Ancona, Italy, recently 90,000 on a licket in the royal lottery; its paynent was refused by the authorities on the plea of f and. -Iron Mountain, Mo., is all that its name plies, being seven-tenths pure iron. It is nearly a unite ong, half as broad, and several hundred feet high. It is

ing carried away at the rate of 850 tons a day -John Carmody was for five months a padent in a St. Louis pauper asylum. On his discharge be presented a bill for \$200, on the ground that he had durng a part of the time performed the duties of a nurse for

-A girl was subjected to ostracism in the high school at Fitchburg, Mass., because she would not dress for class day in the uniform costume worn by the rest. The school committee will provide penalties for uch cruelties bereafter. -Vashka, the engineer who a half year

ago undermined the Treasury building in the Russian city of Kherson, and assisted in stealing one million and a half of roubles, was recently arrested in the province of Minsk, and is about to be tried in Odessa. -A woman at Allenville, Ark., conspired

by mistake, instead of a substance which he habitually cought. The plan was to let the man die, and then the widow was to see the clerk's employer for damages.

The death of Mr. Rowe, stroke of the Bailiol College, Oxford, eight, during the Easter vacwill probably revive the animadversions against row

with a drug clerk to give her husband potson as though

ing. Dr. Symonds, whose name has been a household word to every Oxonian for thirty years past as a medical man, has always condemned boat racing. -It is proposed to establish at Oxford, England, an inquiry office, at which members of the

university wanting employment in schools, &c., may be put into communication with employers. The number of educated young men in the British islands who have got no work to do" has become appailing. -The toadles to be most recently fooled by a bogus English lord are those of Columbus, Chio He called himself Lord Arandel, and he was welcomed at once to fashionable homes, though he was plainly an

ineducated cockney. He was invited to the floor of the Legislature and the women doted on him. After bor -It was only in July, 1801, that an act passed rendering clergymen incligible for scats in the British House of Commons. In the preceding February the Rev. John Horne Tooke had taken his seat for Old

sarum, which provoked the Clerical Disability bill. quondam parson sits in the present House of C -One of the coaches on the Great Western Railroad of England has been painted with Pref. Ra main's luminous paint. It is in appearance very little different from ordinary paint, but during the time the car-riage is exposed to the light the paint is rapidly absorbing the daylight, and when night comes it throws out a

mild radiance. It has been employed on life buoys, ren dering them visible from a long distance -Five weeks ago five hundred Russian prisoners were taken aboard the steamship Nilny Nov-gorod to the Island of Saghalien, and now the Gold States that five hundred and fifty more are to follow their comrades to the same place, but by the old overland foute, upon which usually about one third of these "dear, un-happy people," as the Russian peasants call the exited

prisoners, die from exhaustion, privations, and cold. -The multitudinous heirs of the Springer estate, which is said to await the proper claimants in England, lately received circulars calling a meeting is Philadelphia, and soliciting contributions to an expose fund, the money to be forwarded immediately to "King, Morris & Borie, lawyers, 524 Walnut street, Philadelphia." Not less than \$3,000 was sent; but when the heirs

-When, in the reign of James I., Mrs. Turworld, was hanged, she came to the gallows in the peaked style of hat introduced by Queen Elizabeth, which nt that kind of head gear out of fashion as effectively as did Mra. Manning's black satin dress at her execution that glossy material, now again in vogue. The bound worn by Queen Victoria on the day of her accession was

genuine coal scuttle. -Basle successfully holds her own against all competition in the ribbon trade. This supremary dates from the Edict of Nantes, in common with the Eng lish slik trade. As far back as 1810 there were some tox ribbon looms at work in the canton, producing annually naterial valued at \$1,250,000. In 1872 there were 7,000 oms, employing 6,000 weavers and helpers said 60 signers, and consuming annually 400 tons of site, out of which over 130,000,000 yards of ribbon were manufac

tured, valued at \$12,500,000 -The Governor-General of Algeria recently addressed in circular to the local authorities, on loining them to keep a strict watch on the Spanish local grants, which has given great satisfaction in the province of Oran. The latest census returns show that the total against only 26.764 French arrivals. In some localities the foreign element is twice as numerous as the French, and even in the province of Algiers, where the French citizens are in the majority, the proportion is only 6 1.123

-The London Lancet calls attention to the danger incurred in the case of young girls by prolonged stooping over work and crossing of the legs. Dr Malberbe, with the view of obviating these evils, has an vented a plan which consists of fixing to the ed-ed an ordinary table a sort of cushion, on which the work can be easily fastened or spread out, as on the knee. A framework of the simplest description admits of the raising or lowering this cushion, so that the work may be done sitting or standing, but in either case the verte-bral column is maintained perfectly straight, while the facility of change of position greatly lessens lating To test the invention, Dr. Malherte introduced it at the Communal School of Nantes, and with good effect on two pupils, who had a tendency to malformation.

-A Philadelphia child was born with a fair complexion, dark eyes, and brown bair. Soon after birth he began to turn dark of skin, the color deepening from vellow to saffron and finally to black. The colo was uniform all over the body, except at the joints, where it was a little darker, and in the paims of the hands, where it was lighter. The once brown hair grew stiff and jet black, and the eyes also grew darker, so that the line between the pupils and the iris could not be li-tinguished. Dr. Reynolds, who has closely studied this singular case, save that the disease is melanosis of the mentation, which is mentioned in the books in a general way, but there is no case given where it had develope all over the body. This was more than sixteen mently

age, the child being then thirteen months old. Since then the boy has greatly improved, by degrees becoming lighter, until now he is of a light clostout brown color. -The four new Methodist Bishops all wear white neckties, high silk hats, and no mousto less Bishop Warren is tall, slim, has brown hair, and whisher of the same color, trimmed to a point under the char His eyes are brown with a bint-h tendency, there is nothing remarkable in their expression, and his most it rather prominent. In walking, he buttons up his dress cont and takes long steps. Bishop Foss is tall, thin, he nified, and a near view shows him to be really good looking. His forehead is square and high, his everyone. dark, and his hair iron gray, as are his whiskers, which extend under his chin. His nose is Roman. He has the air of an educator, the manners of a gentleman, and endowed with considerable personal magnetism. Be to Hurst has a strong face, large, instrongers, a Gre in nose, overarching eyebrows, and a high, rounding ore head. His hair is rather thin, inclined to be small, and generally looks as if he had just tun his hards through it. His only facial adormnent is a small goal at the stoops a little in the shoulders and holds had as forward giving the chin a sight in ward health as forward, giving the chin a slight upward pullently He wears a Prince Albert coat closely buttoned, and looks like a man of distinction. Bishop flavon is more than five feet five or six justices in benefit, and it was slim that it is doubtful if he weighs more than in pounds. He has a sharp, protrading nose, a small needs and rather unmarked features generally. He is so this

have been accumulating since 1874 are, by his orders, to be examined and speedily decided in the common courts of the empire. An approximate the common courts of the empire. An approximate the constant will be acquitted at about 1.200 in the single class of students and other youths. As forested is square and high, his of the single class of students and other youths. As forested in the past of the first of the first of the first of the first of the supreme first of the first of the first of the supreme first of the first of the supreme first of the supreme first of the first of the supreme first of the suprementation o --William and Frederick Reed went to work in the cust mines near Pottsville, Pa, on their arrival from Germany. Some practical lokers discussed themselves as Molly Magnires and surrounded the deals

declined that this freedom of the press will find in him an energetic supporter.

Don't irritate your lungs with a stubborn cough, when a remedy sate and certain as Dr. Jayne's Expertorant can be so easily procured. Sore throat and lungs are speedily helped by it—Ads.